THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Irish, German, Italian and French Departments.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

The arrangement of articles on the west nave is more complete than in any other part of the building. The French display great taste and judgment in the exhibition of ther goods, which attract the visiter more than the others, by their brilliancy. Their bronzes, particularly, are equal, if not superior, to any others on exhibition, while their porcelain, of which we have already given an account, surpasses all other specimens. The Italian display, though not complete, is in a most creditable condition, and is not inferior to any department. The Dutch also is excellent; but we certainly cannot admire the display they make in sculpture. We should however, b sorry to take that piece from "animated nature" representing a lion and lioness contending with a serpent, as a proof of their genius in this department of the fine arts. The Dutch are occasionally humorous, and we should think, from the exhibition of these nondescripts, are fond of a practical joke. As a specimen of their satire upon the king of beasts, his imperial spouse and small family, it is very good, but as a work of art it is not to be tolerated. No naturalist, we believe, has yet undertaken to inform the public what particular species those small ani-

mals in front of the group belong to.

It would, we have no doubt, be beneficial to both exhibitors and visiters, if the former would appoint certain hours at which they could be found at their stands, so that they might explain the nature and value of the different articles under their charge. Some such arrangement as this would result to the advantage of both parties.

We have heard of only one article having been stolen since the opening of the exhibition, a fact which speaks favorably for the vigilance of the police. This, we should add, was exposed on an open table, and could be very easily abstracted. It is to be regretted, for the credit of the association, that the door keepers sometimes forget the respect that is due to visiters. and that they assume an authoritative tone and manner which is most offensive. We are certain the directors do not countenance this conduct, and we know we have only to mention it to have the

THE IRISH DEPARTMENT.

LINENS, POPLINS, LACES, ETC. Properly speaking, the articles of Irish manufacture ture exhibited at the Crystal Palace are included in the English department, as Ireland does not occupy a separate section. It would be well, therefore, for visiters to bear this in mind, lest they should uncon sciously mistake English for Irish goods. As yet the display from Ireland is not very extensive, but her collection is of more intrinsic worth, perhaps, than other countries who make a more brilliant show What she does send, however, is exclusively her own, and one article, the poplin, was first manufactured in her capital. It must be remembered that the great National Exhibition at Dublin, of the progress of her skill and invention in the arts and sciences, and of her creative genius in the fine arts, has prevented a fair representation at our exhibition. none of the works of her painters and sculptors-of Barry, of Maclise, of Hogan-all of whom occupy high rank among the artists of Europe. We expect however, at the termination of the Dublin Exhibi tion, that many of these and a considerable portion of the other articles on exhibition will be sent over to be added to the present collection. The specimens of linen far exceed any thing of the kind in the building, and are particularly deserving of the attention of our dry goods merchants. Ireland has long and justly been celebrated for the perfection to which she has brought the art of manufacturing this indispensable article of dress The London Art Journal, in a recent number, saysthat the linens of Ireland "have kept and still re tain their supremacy." There are, it is true, large manufactories in England and Scotland, but their products are not so highly prized as those of the north of Ireland. Immense districts are there de voted exclusively to the cultivation of flax, and we do not over estimate the number of persons who are dependent upon its manufacture, in its various stages, when we state them at two hundred and. At present linen is somewhat dearer than it was fermerly. This is attributable to the enhanced value of labor, resulting from the extensive emigration of the past year. In 1851 the imports of linen into the United States from Great Britain and Ireland, amounted to \$7,503,331, and of this at least three-fourths were from the latter country.

The exhibitors of linen goods at the fair are Fenton, Son & Co., Gilf rd, and Richardson, Sons & Owden, all or Belfast, Ireland. The linen contributed by the last named in anufacturers is remarkable for its clearness, beauty, and fineness of its texture. A table cloth which was shown to us is particularly deserving of notice on account of its quality and the beauty of its design. It is the very perfection of table cloths, and all housewives, who are generally the best judges of such articles. will some with us in our estimate of its merits. In length it is seven yards and a half, and in width three and a half. The design displays a great degree of artistic taste, and is admirably executed. The border is twenty-seven melies wide, and consists of a wreath of shamrocks, roses and thistles, testefully intermingled. . In the middle of this border are the harp and well-dox, emblematic of the country from which the article is sent: while in the centre of the whole piece is an exquisitely ornamented vase, out of which spring a profusion of all kinds of flowers This vase rests upon a pile of agricultural implements, which also form a foundation for two pillars that unite above the flowers in a sort of camppy. This brief description gives but a very imperient idea of the article, which must be seen to be thoroughly appreciated.

Mr. Richardson, we are informed, has two factories in the vicinity of Belfast, and employs altogether, in the cultivation of flax and manufacture of linea. ten thousand persons, including men, women and children. His bleaching grounds alone extend over a hundred acres, and his factory is said to be the only one in the world in which linen is manufactured from the raw material, as it is obtained from the land. Specimens of the flax, in the various stages of its manufacture, may be seen in department, which is situated near the south nave, about half-way between the intersection and the entrance from Sixth avenue.

POPLING. This valuable febric, of purely Irish origin, is, we regret to say, very little known in this country. The poplins are composed of silken warp and woolier weft, and are sometimes called tabbinet. The Eng-Hish and French manufactures of this article are Sar inferior to those of Ireland, and their sales far more limited. Pim, Brothers & Co., of Dublin, have on exhibition a more valuable collection of these fabrics, of their own manufacture, than were pro bably over before presented to an American public. The deniele watered popling have the appearang

of the richest silken goods, and in durability are unrivalled by any other fabrics of the kind. Besides, there are displayed plain and rich figured poplins, all of which rank with the richest silks in beauty and value. The tartan plaid of this kind of goods i much admired, and in Scotland finds an extensive sale among the wealthier classes But the most beautiful piece exhibited by these manufacturers is called tissue brocade poplin, manufactured from the same material as the rest, but woven with beautiful flowers, most naturally delineated. The ornamental part of this article appear like raised figures, although interwoven through the piece. This exhibition is embellished with roses and on account of the exceedingly rich gloss of the material, each flower appears as if a painting. Dublin is the great manufacturing city of these goods and finds an extensive market for them in England and on the Continent. In this country no agency for their sale has yet been established, although som of our largest merchants have imported them to a small extent. The exhibitors of this fabric in the Crystal Palace intend soon to take measures to effect its permanent introduction and use in this country where, when it is fully known, it will be largely pa

ORNAMENTS IN BOG OAK, ETC. In the gallery near the stands containing the English silverware, are some rare and beautiful ornaments made of lrish bog oak. This wood is of a black color, and in its general appearance somewhat resembles ebony, but we believe it is much softer It is found, as its name would indicate, in the bogs of Ireland, which extend over 2,800,000 acres, and furnish an almost inexhaustible supply of peat. The oak is found in great abundance in some of these bogs, and is used principally for the manufacture of ornaments, such as breastpins, bracelets, earrings, picture frames &c.

Immediately under the dome, as you enter the nave leading to the machine arcade, you may observe a singular looking centre table. This is one of the articles of the Irish collection, but it is more attractive as a curiosity than from any particular merits it possesses as a work of art. It was designed and executed expressly for the Cork National Exhibition, by John Fletcher, of that city. The material of which it is constructed consists of no less than thirteen different kinds of the rarest description of Irish timber. The top represents the national emblem in nine kinds of wood, while in the centre is a figure of Erin in white chestnut, inlaid in bog oak She is represented leaning pensively on a harp, and underneath is the following inscription, in Irish:-

"Long bath occu thy sleep my harp."

The pillar of this table is formed of a limb of an oak tree, exactly in the same shape as it was found, and branching from it are three stems, which, by a curious whim of nature, unite above, forming an excellent support for the top or leaf of the table. One of the branches bears a remarkable resemblance to the stem of the shamrock, when the top is placed in a perpendicular instead of a horizontal position. The whole rests on a walnut tripod plinth, on which are carved in lime tree wood three figures, representing an Irish bard, with his harp, inciting to deadly conflict two warriors, one of whom has already fallen, mortally wounded by an arrow; while the other, on bended knee, draws his bow in the act of shooting at the enemy. The three figures are intended to partially illustrate one of those Irish battle scenes in the feudal period, when the weaker party was wont to fly to the old oak for shelter and defence.

IRISH LACES-THE ORIGIN AND MANUFACTURE OF

There are some very beautiful specimens of Irish lace and muslin exhibited in a case belonging to Higgins & Co., of Dublin, and which is situated near the organ, in the east gallery. One of these is exceed ingly valuable, being worth four hundred dollars. It is the skirt of a dress made of Limerick lace, exquisitely wrought with the needle. The others are not se costly, but they possess many attractions for fe-male visiters, who would do well to examine the various articles of work. A young lady who is in charge of the case, describes the manner in which this kind of needlework is performed. The history of the manufacture of lace is so interesting that w cannot allow this opportunity to pass without giving a sketch, which we are certain will be read with pleasure by the fairer portion of our readers. its origin, though involved in some obscurity, is con sidered of a very ancient date, as we find it used in the costumes of Grecian females, in the palmy days of the old Greek repuelics, and it is thought that its panufacture was also known to the Romans. Mary de Medicis has received the credit of being the firs to introduce it into France from Venice, where, as also in the neighboring States of Italy, it was long previously worn. In England, however, as early as 483, "laces of thread, and silk and gold" were enumerated among the articles to be imported. From this it is but fair to presume that the manufacture o lace was con menced in England prior to this period as this and many subsequent acts were passed for the encouragement and protection of the British manufacturers. According to tradition, the Eng sh were first instructed in the art of making ce by the Flemish refugees, who, for a long time were superior to any people in the manufacture of this beautiful fabric. Mr. McCulloch, to whom we are indebted for these interesting facts, says that pillow lace, which is the original manufacture, is worked upon a hard stuffed cillow, with silk, flax, or cotton threads, according to a parchment pattern placed upon it by means of pins, bobbins, and spin dles, which are placed and displaced, twisting an interweaving the threads, so as to imitate the pat tern designed. This manufacture has been lon pursued in almost every town and village in the midland counties of England. It is also made throughout France, the Netherlands, and at various places in Spain and Portugal. In the city of Brussels alone over ten thousand persons are engaged in its manufacture. Limerick, one of the chief cities of Ireland, has long enjoyed a high reputation for the quality of its laces, in which it was considered by some the rival of the best manufacturing cities in England. However this may be, we will not undertake to determine; but it is certain that Limerick laces have always been in great demand both in Great Britain and in Ireland. The following table of imports for the year 1851 shows the extent to which we are dependent upon Europe for laces of all

de-criptions:-	
Hanse Towns	\$45,644
Helgnan	1.347
Great Billam and Heland	913.7.09
C-1711196101	37
THE Commence of the state of th	45,701
Ludy	87
Control of the contro	

FINE ARTS. The only piece of statuary we have seen amon the Irish collection is a bust of Daniel O'Connell which is about as great a calricature as the statue of Webster by Carew. The Irish collection, we may tale here is not yet complete, and it will take som

Total value.....

GERMAN DEPARTMENT.

cays yet before the whole can be exhibited.

DRUGS, MINERALS, AND CHEMICALS. In the German department a large collection of drugs, chemical preparations, medicine chests, chemical apparatus, &c., is exhibited. It is well worth being examined by physicians, apothecaries chemists, and others, as it is the largest and bes assorted collection ever brought before the people.

It comes from the factory of Mesers. Gehe & Co., in

Dr sden, Saxony. Messrs. Dill & Kroche, 161 Pearl str et are their sole agents for the United States; Mr. Bernhard is arranging them for exhibition with much taste and advantage.

Among the minerals and ores are to be noticed one p'ece of bismuth, entirely pure.

One piece of native bismuth, found in the mine

of Sanschwart, in Saxony. It is a sample of the

purest and richest ore found. One piece of bismuth, mixed with cobalt ore, showing the shade of the mine, and the paragonis

One piece of gray cobalt ore, found at Sanchwart, Saxony. This is a sample of the purest and richest cobalt ore found.

Two pieces of crystalized cobalt ore; the crystals in part of them are well preserved; in another place partly withered, and in another one spots are visible where the crystals are entirely destroyed.

One piece of nickel, mixed with quartz, cobalt, and copper nickel. It is very instructive in regard to the formation of the mine "Daniel," in Saxony. One piece of hard coppernickel, found at Lieben-

stein, Saxony. The metals are very interesting in regard to their different uses in every day affairs. Bismuth, for instance, is an ingredient of the type metal. Nicke is used in the manufacture of German silver-and cobalt for blue coloring on China and other wares Four peices of arsenic found at Weldeman, in

Native platina of Sabiria and platina wire and sheets. Paladium wolfram and rhodium in a pure metalic state-it is very difficult to separate these metals from those with which they are generally mixed in the native state-these metals are of little practical use. Lythia mica, found at Geizing, in Saxony. Dr. Struve used it in making artificial mineral waters-different pieces of artificial pumace

Among the chemical preparations are many which are but little used, but which were manufactured by Gehe & Co., to show them in their purest state. Th reason why they are not used is that the cost of their preparation is more than their value. We find Alum entirely free from iron; alum in all its combination with other chemical matters in its purest state.

Amorgst the arsenic, its ores and oxydes, is to b noticed the red oxyde of arsenic, on account of its being used for preserving wood for ship building, and in the manufacture of morocco leather. Cadmium, in a metalic state, used by dentist

in making enamel colors for artificial teeth. All the different acids, bases, salts, &c., used in me dicine, and for technical purposes, such as acitic acid glacialis, phosphoric acid glacialis, silicic acid, pure, from prepared native silicic acid, prepared in the moist way; the same dried and gelatinized.

Worthy of notice are the different ethers, such as apple, pineapple, pear, strawberry, mulberry, mythelen, peach, and other ethers used for flavoring bonbons, and other confectionary. These are the triumph of modern chemistry, as they are artifi-cially produced, entirely out of fusiloil, without any of the truits, whose names they bear.

Butter, rum and brandy ethers—the essence of rum and brandy for artificially making these liquors. The base of all these is amyle, oxylydrat or fusiloil, which is easily gained in distilling and rectifying the different alcoholic liquors.

A quantity of French fixed oils, such as jasmin resada, mythelem, lavendar, quintessence of lavendar, which costs about \$8 per pound, &c.

Some flowers contain too little oil to be gained by pressing them. The French first introduced the method of picking the blossoms of flowers and pouring oil on them, which, after being impregnated, took the flavor of th blossom, and afterwards filtered it, from which they took the name of French fixed oils; different French alcoholic essences for perfumery; a large bottle of essential oil of arnica, the value of which is, in Europe, \$40 per ounce, o" great teme" dial value in medicine; essential oil of mustard, which, from its specific gravity, will be found to I entirely pure; and essential oils of about sixty other different plants. Amongst the herbs and drags, good many are found in their native state, and others prepared- to enumerate all of which would be a diffiguit task. Catalogues, which are now being pre pared, will be furnished soon, printed in the Latin, English, French and German languages, and will give a better list than it is possible to give in a news-

Attention is invited to a plant called kourso, very strong vermifuge, brought from Abyssinia by Roger d'Haricourt. At its introduction it was con sidered as valuable as gold, but has since declined in

Root of samber wood, a large root with a strong mell of musk, a favorite incense of the East, and ha been much esteemed in European Russia and Ger many as an auti-cholera remedy. The root of allium victorialis longa, much used in

olden times by the common people as an amulet against bedily injury, for exercising ghosts and hob coblins, also to keep catttle from diseases.

Alcoholic powders, of different barks and herbs all of them are said to be of the greatest fineness and warranted not only to be genuine, but also per fectly pure.

Amongst the different colors and dyestuffs which are exhibited in such large quantities in the different departments, is to be mentioned albumen from anial blood, and albumen from eggs. It is used for clarifying wine, and, in connection with ultramarine for coloring and printing. The high price and great demand for it in Europe ought to render it an object to the owners of chemical factories in America to produce it.

Sepia, the natural float of the inkfish of the Adriitie, with the dried coloring matter unaltered. Ultramarine, from the percelain factory of Meisen.

There are two Chinese birdsnests, which are con idered a delicacy in the East; one of them is in a

cod state of preservation. Four different musks, in pods and without pods Besides the articles enumerated, there are many others equally interest ug, such as homeopathic and alleopathic medicine chests, chemical test chests iron, porcelain and steelyte mortars. &c.

ITALIAN DEPARTMENT. FINE ARTS. We have already alleded to many of the contri-

butions in this department, but have unavoidably left some unnoticed. Two curiosities, which will be found interesting, are a wild boar's head, cast in bronze, and a tree cast in the same material. The hand is executed from noture, without being retouched by either file or a sel. It was severed from the body, immediately at the back of the ears, a could taken of it, and the present cast was taken rem this mould, precisely as it is now represented. It is bey and the powers of the sculptor to equal it in any particular. Every bair, bristle, and tusk is fully represented, and the head appears in a natural state, as if just taken from the body. This was executed by Clement Papi, of Florence, Tuscany, Royal Founder of Statues and Professor of the Medal of Tuscan Industrial Merit. The tree, cast in the same manner, is about three feet high, and is called the crassula portulacoides. This also was executed from nature, and faithfully presents every branch and leaf

In the fine arts Italy makes a greater display than any other nation. The specimens of statuary and her paintings are a umerous, and among them ar

some works which are very good and others which are very poor. As we have before stated, from Italy we had a right to expect something from her great artists which would remind us of the days of Raphael and Corriggio. Nothing of the kind has been exhibited. Among the paintings disp'ayed there are two which have the reputation of being from the brush of the great masters, but only one of these sustains this reputation by its merits. These two paintings are Guido's "St. Cecilia" and the 'Triumph of Bacchus," said to be by Rubens. If the latter of these is really an original by Rubens, then critics have greatly overrated the powers of this artist. There is nothing about it indicative of superiority, but some of its figures are ill conceived and

FRENCH DEPARTMENT.

BRONZE GOODS There are on exhibition in the French department some very beautiful specimens of bronze goods, in the shape of clocks, candelabra, &c., for the mantel or the table. The French display great taste in the manufactory of these articles, and some of the figures upon those alluded to are very meritorious. Le Rolle others are the manufacturers of these works contributed to the Crystal Palace, one of the larges houses in France. In the collection is a great clock, called the "Toilet of Venus," made with candlesticks projecting from it-a very rich style of Louis XV. This is entirely gilt bronze, and recommends itself by its great beauty. Another clock, which is very handsome, is called "Aurora." It is joined with candelabra, and the works of the clock are enclosed

in a blue spherical case, studded with stars. Still another clock, which justly attracts much attention, is set in a heavy gilt case surmounted by two figures, both reclining, and one with an open volume reading to the other. The figures are elegantly wrought, and the massive case of the clock is very rich in its appearance.

Upon the same table with these is a large chande lier, adorned with heavy figures, dressed in full ar mor, and wearing helmet and visor. This work is inlaid with gold, silver, and blue enamel.

Besides the few articles alluded to, there are various others, equally rich and beautiful. Additions, we understand, are to be made to these contribu tions, which will enhance the interest of the display already made. Many of these articles are so elegant! gilt that numbers suppose them to be wrought gold. No ornament can excel them for the decoration of a parlor, or for utility. The chandeliers are intended either for candles or gas, and some of those exhibited have upward of fifty burners.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

CONTRIBUTIONS.		
Cash on hand	\$381 98	30 37
Total	9479	67

The eight o'clock A. M. mail train for Philadel phia was detained nearly an hour between Newark and Elizabethtown yesterday morning, by the breaking of a wheel under the mail car. The train was going at its usual speed when the accident occurred. and the trucks, axles, and wheels under the whole train were more or less broken and injured. None of the passengers, however, received the slightest personal injury. Mr. Frasee, the conductor of the train, was standing on a platform, and was thrown head foremost to the earth, but fortunately alighted on sandy ground, clear of the train, and only received some slight scratches and bruises about the head and shoulders. He was able to proceed with the train to Elizabethtown.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. The Philadelphia mail train, which left New York at eight o'clock yesterday morning, with a heavy load and a large number of cars, met with an accident which well nigh proved very serious.

When two miles east of Elizabetht wn, New Jersey, one of the wheels in the forward truck of one o the cars suddenly broke while the train was under full speed. The fragments of the wheel broke through the flooring of the car in the middle of its aisle, ripped it up nearly its whole course, seriously damaging the car, which was full of people, all of whom, however, were fortunately unhurt. One of the conductors, on the occurrence of accident, spring to the brake on platform, from which, it is supposed, he thrown a distance of near thirty feet to accident, sprang to the brake on the platform, from which, it is supposed, he was thrown a distance of near thirty feet to one side of the train. Such was the force with which he was thrown that it was said he did not strike the ground until one car had passed him. He was picked up severely bruised, and conveyed to Newark, where he lies under medical treatment, and suffering very much from his injuries. We heard of no other person having been injured except very slightly. No blame could attach to any officer of the road, as the accident arose from the sudden fracture of the wheel. The train was detained about an hour, and then proceeded on to Philadelphia.

The Central New Jersey Railroad train from Easton, New Hampton, Plainfield, &c., with passengers from Schooly's Mountain, due at Elizabethport at difteen minutes past one, and in New York at two P. M., did not reach the former place until after two P. M., and the latter until between three and four P. M., having been detained full two hours. We asked the engineer the cause, and he said, simply that he had too heavy a load to enable him to make the trip sconer.

the trip sconer.

It seemed that, besides a full passenger train, there was an innerse pig train littened on between the locomotive tender and the passenger train. The pigs were abundant, large and fat, alive, kicking and granting, and would have done no discredit to the sest porkopolis at the West. However much at case he pigs were, the tired, hungry and dusty passen-ters, with their impatient friends waiting their regers, with their impatient friends waiting

gers, with their impatient friends waiting their return, were by no means so well satisfied.

We would respectfully advise the superintendent and managers of this road, if they desire to please and keep the good-will of the public hereafter, to put all their pigs and other live stock in one train, and all their passengers in another.

Brootlyn (Hy Intelligence,

1197.—Brive at the and three o'clock yesterday moraing a fire booke out in the upper story of a frame house
No. 229 Gold arrest, sed in housequestee of the light nature of the material of which it was composed, was soon
buried down. Engine Country No. 6. It large in the vicinity, was specially upon the ground, followed by the department generally. Through their exemions the adjoing house No. 222, with which the flames had coumunicipated was saved from destruction. But he mawere teached by numerous families, some of the samters of which had considerable officulty to mastic that
except. He Junes have such who complete an upper
to your worth children—in oversized which as the large such to the soon flow over of the whole sa, which
appropriately have found from over of the whole sa, which
appropriately the torough place of agrees. One of them was
country pulse down from over the study as, which
appropriately was rotunded injured. Mr. Cavacous then
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EROWSED WHER EXTUNCT—On Sunday last a gentleman enders in Rochester, New York, but recently on a visit of the visit as Williamsburg, was drowned of Coney last of the bathery taxing been carried out by the second the under current. The place where he entered a considerable distance to the extraord or the usual exhibiting grounds, and is seldom resorted to. His body was not recovered. ARREST OF ANOTHER CONFIDENCE MAN, --Officer Jeremiah

ADDET OF ANYTHER CONTINUOUS MAN,—Officer Jeremiah Highes, of twis city, vesterday arrested the supple of accomplice of William Hogstad, who stands the ged with having windfed a Southern grademan cut is yold watch has \$200 to cash, on the 17th inst, while at the Brocklyn Heights. The name of the person hast taken this curiety is Augustus White alias Wm Moore. He was found by the officer in Mulcorry street, New York. Both nea are now confined in the cells of the First district station house, awaiting an examination on the charges against them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Six—We see by your paper of to-day, that we were advertised as being missed, such not being the case, and as we are safe and aound at 250 Court attest, you would confer a great favour on us by contradicting the statement so as to relieve our relations and friends on our account. Yours, most respectfully.

HATTIELD & BEDWORD.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH,

Departure of Vessels of War for the Fishing

Grounds.
Portsmouth, N. H., July 25, 1863. The United States steamers Fulton and Princeton, and sloop-of-war Decatur, sailed from the navy yard here, yesterday afternoon, for the fishing groun

News from Havana and Key West. ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL AT CHARLESTON

CHARLESTON, July 24, 1863.

The steamship Isabel, Captain Rollin, with Havana and Key West dates of the 22d inst., has arrived at this port. Sand Key Light was lit up for the first time on the 20th

The bull and materials of the British brig Scotsman were sold at Key West on the 15th, for \$1,610.

The ship Desdemons, of and from New Orleans, bound to Liverpool ran inside Florida reef on the 15th, near American shoats but the captain anchored and was piloted safely out for \$100.

The salvage on the brig Scotsman and ship Mara-

dollars were required for the repairs of the Marathon which were progressing.

The bark Robert Morris, from Cienfuegos, eleves days. bound to Philadelphia, ran ashere on the 22d on Pelican Sheals. All bands were sick. The vessel was a thore when the Sabel seft, with wrockers working hard along-

We are without any news from Havana, our corrependence and papers being detained at the Post Office.

The PMladelphia Fugitive Stave Case, PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1853.

This afternoon Marshal Wynkoop made a proper return to the babeas corpus issued by the Criminal Court, by producing the body of the fugitive. The Marshal wa then released, and the fugitive committed to prison to answer the charge rending in the State Court, and also to await the claim of the Marshal.

Brutal Murder of a Female. New HAVEN, July 25, 1853.

A horrid murder was committed in North Haven, yesterday, on the wife of Mr. Brazilla Bradley, a highly respectable citizen of that place. The family had gone to church, leaving her at home; and when Mr. B returned he found her dead upon the floor, and the house robbed. She was stabled and cut in a savage manner. A young Irishman, named Michael Jennings, formerly in Mr. Bead ley's employ, has been arrested on suspicion of being the He exhibite a good deal of agitation. A twenty dollar bill, with marks of blood upon it, has just been taken from the man with whom he ledged last night,

Pire at Watertown.

Waterrows, July 25, 1853.

A fire broke out about 9 o'clock Saturday evening in the large furnace and machine shop of Hiram Woodruf, in this village, which was entirely destroyed, together with the pattern shop, the car manufactory, and a large number of new cars. The loss is estimated at not less than fifty thousand dollars. Insurance about twenty thou and dollars.

Navigation of the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, July 25, 1853. It has been raining here the whole morning, and still continues. The river has already risen four feet.

Markets.

Barrisone, July 24, 1853.

The Arctic's advices have caused a declice in our market of 185% per bol. on flour, and Sc. per bushel on coro and wheat.

Central American Affairs. LATEST FEOM THE FIVE CENTRAL AMERICAN RE PCBLICS.

We have received files of the Gaceta de Costa Rica, pu

lished in San José, up to the 9th of July.

Among the government decrees published in the columns of this journal we find one approving the contract of steam pavigation on the Pacific coast, entered into in February last, with Captain Toomas Wright, of the United States.

The concordat entered late with the Pope arrived at San José by the last steamer from Europe, and its re-ception was celebrated with ringing of bells. The pontificial bull is soon expected, in virtue of which Sanor Carlos is named first dignitary of the cathedral phurch

of Sau Jose
The dates from Guatemals are to the 3d of June. The Gacete of that date officially notifies the anoughing by the sovernment, of the choessions made to the colony of ranta Tonna, and an agreement to suspent for six the office, of that dumpation decreed by the House of Representatives, Non Francisco Zaldivar had arrived at Gustomala in

inally of Minister Plent stentiary of Salvador.

In Henduras, it appears that President Cabrons had
acrowly escaped from a con piracy entered into against has in which scote two hundred men of his army were implicated. Two capitales, named Antonio Maria Looz and Eugenio Pineda, and two heatenants, one named Peliran, were shot on account of their connection with it.

In the Gaccia of San Salvador, of the 10th of June, are while teachers and the state of the 10th of June, are while teachers.

in which the most cordaal sestiments are expressed, and the constitutional title of the Costs Rican government is receipt and.

The Garda also mays:—"Our readers will see, by door means which we publish, that the idea of confiderating the States or republish, that the idea of confiderating the States or republish of Central America by means of strong alliances and treatics of recurrences which the government has taken. Nicaragua and San Salvador, sympathing in pelagy, and having been ideatified by the broken parts of an ill understood nationalist, give each other the hard, and will form an affiliance which may guarantee the independence and severeignty of each, the public pain point being to leave the States in full liberty of constitute themselves as may seen best. Gastemalia and raisedor, called by their neighborhood and maturel interests to look ou each other as brothers have cased their ele quarries and giving the hand, guarantee mutually their independence and territorial integrity. Contained and Salvador have a mact the present regime, which orm possibly beeds of national union; and we do not de par that Honduras will recapture at length the measure of recently in the stabilithing good relations with Salvador."

Coroners' Inquests.

Coroners' Inquests,
A BOY KILLED BY A MAN TRROWING A STONE—CASE
OF MANSLAUGHTER.
Coroner Gamble reserves held an inquest at No. 726
Weshing on select on the body of a boy, sleven years of
age maned Booris MoNamara, who resided with his
mother at the above ramed place.
It appears that on Saturday morning the cocased was
in Washington street, and a man, needed John Lyons
can be roughtness hat intoxicated and staggestog. The
exty made some remark to the near who targed around,
picked up a role, and hurled it at the boy, at king him
to the lower para of the abbones. The poor boy screamed out, and went into the house, exclaiming that he was
ailled. The blow it seems ruptured one of the smaller
interface. The deceased comment of in great agony, until
Sonday right, and ther died.

The following is the evidence taken by the Coron r,
and the verdic of the place—

The following is the evidence taken by the Coron r, and the verdict of the jury;—
James Hoffy of No 756 Washington street, sworn—
Says the deceased. Denois Manhanara, resided with me a
sinerrand bay; on saunday night, about three clubck
I was sitting at the front door of my residence, when
John Lyon, the prisoner, now present came along, he
was introduced a districting; the boy noticed the
present leggering and said, I think you are not well; if
at the moment byon was about twenty due fore from
where we were sitting; he instantly pleased up a stopethe one may he see which to the e violently at the
bey, stilking him in the groin, the boy screamed and
went into the house, saying. I am killed. Lyong im
m duality after is finding the i jury, wast on I I then
pleased up the state which he three and proceived it; if
was for a doctor, who came and administered, but the
boy Gier of Sonday night.

It this can be described the decased of after his ocal the lasting made a past mortion or mination of the body. He want an ulmerated or his ocal the wall intestines, and a large quantity of the body part of the and one have the body part of the and one have the minimum, in his outsion, wanted "ne death of the or."

There is justice, in his options, caused the occasional clark boy.
In medicially after the dear hoof the boy, pollyaman Clark sent to the residence of Lyons, No. 637 Washington three and found the door fastened. Lyons was in had, and reshard to admit the officer, when the latter entered by one of the windows, and took the accused into custory. Pollecman Powler acrompaned him, and the arisoner was conveyed to the North ward station and tooked up.

the jury rendered the following verdict:-- 'Thu The jury rendered the following verdict:—"Chust Dennis McNamara come to his death by injuries received from a stone thrown by John Lyons on the night of the 23d inst." Upon the rendition of the verdict, Lyons was committed to the Jefferson Market prison, to await examination. The deceased was a native of Ire land. The prisoner is also a native of the same country, about forty years of age. He expresses deep regret for the hasty act which led to the death of the lad.

Obstunry

Herekian C. Stymour, Esq., late engineer of this State, deed at his residence at Piermont, on the 24th instant. His illness had been of some duration. Mr. Seymour, at the time of his death, had there railread contracts—that between Cincinnati and St. Louis, a \$9,000,000 contract; that between Mayarille and Lexington, Ky.; and that between Toronto and the St. Lawrence. He was the principal engineer on the New York and agic stangard.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NOT THERN LIGHT

Two Weeks Later News from California.

TWO DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATIONS.

\$2,000,000 on the Way.

RENOMINATION OF GOVERNOR BIGLER. HORRIBLE MURDER.

ANOTHER DUEL.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS. MARKETS. &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Northern Light, Capt. Miner, arrived early yesterday morning, from San Juan, whence

she sailed on the 16th instant . By this arrival we have dates from California to the 1st instant, being two weeks later than those previously received. The news was brought from San Francisco to San Juan del Sud in the steamship

Sierra Nevada. We are indebted for favors, the Northern Light not having brought the mail, to the purser, to Mr. Charles F. Swain, to the expresses of Wells, Fargo & Co., Berford & Co., J. W. Sullivan and G. H. Leland & Co., and to Mr. James A. Gilbert, of the Sam

Francisco news depot. The Northern Light brought five hundred passengers and nearly \$390,000 in treasure, consigned as follows:-

SPECIE LIST OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT. Am Exchange Bank 504 000 H H Ingersoll. 1,000 Duncan Sherman & Olerich & Co. 200 000 M. Echrevina 1,500 N. Robinson 43 750 Order 12,764 Accessory Frans Co. 65 546 Total \$389 030

Among the passengers by the Northern Light is Captain D. Ottinger, U. S. N., and Judge Ralston, of Sacramento, delegates appointed to represent the State of California in the World's Fair. July 19th, 113 miles south of Cape San Antonio,

the Northern Light was struck by lightning, which split the mainmast. No one was injured. The Sierra Nevada passed, in coming out of San Francisco, the clipper ship Staghound, from New

July 9th, at midnight, off Acapulco, Dr. Carrell, a passenger, fell overboard from the Sierra Nevada, and was drowned.

The steamship Oregon, which left San Francisco

on the 1st instant, with the mails and specie, had on board the following shipment :-Mr. Patrick O'Donohue, one of the Irish patriots and exiles in Australia, who escaped and arrived in San Francisco on the 22d June, came passenger in the Northern Light, and is now staying at the Astor House. He has declared his intention of becoming

a citizen of the United States, and went through the

usual forms at San Francisco on the 23d ult. Hehas

published a full and very graphic account of his ad-

ventures in Van Dieman's Land, and the trials incident to his escape. dent to his escape.

TREASURE LIST OF THE OREGON.

Adems & Co. 2450,000 Spatz & Newhouse. 216,536
Fage, Bacon & Co. 460,000 H Freema. 10,062
Bugo, te & Co. 200,000 Uner, Fregenbaum
B Usvidson... 192 600 & Co. 11 3 344
Wells Farzo & Co. 108 572 F Arrent & Co. 10 0.06
Wells Farzo & Co. 108 572 F Arrent & Co. 10 0.06
Unersel, Sather & Grounfer & Co. 14 250
Other shippers. 78 029
Church... 65,000
Querrau & Johnson 22,006 Total....\$1,645,799

The following is the The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS BY THE OFFGON.

Pures Win G. Sercy, U.S. N. and site Alvin Adams,
of Adams & Cole Express Miss Heydenfeld. Berford &
Cole messenger, Adms & Cole messenger, Wells Famp& Cole messenger, Mr Sourdin John Foster, W. B. Camp-Co's messerger, Adams, & Co's messerger, Wells, Farge & Co's messerger, & Pourdin John Foster, & Bampbell, Chris Lally ned lady, & Herrick, A J Shaubard, J A Hoose, F H South Acotto, N Charter, W D Concusa, Ber Foster, Sami'l L Vorght, J V Van Doron, & Schware, L P Thorp, Engelse Melsen, T A Harrand, E Medictum and two children, John Dean, M Rhematon, M Heider, John Bear, C H Dean, Mr Shaw, F H Lewis, Wm Johnson, J Shermann, G A Norris, T Heller, J Wuite, Mr Bird, P Morfall, J B Strutton, Mr Carroll J M Grabble P McGrey, J Walleen, P Hebby, J Cate, P Pixley, J McGeb, R Beyant, N Edes, D Legle, S Dutton J Lang, D Heever, S R Monson, J R Lewis, W Heinrein, W Palmer, N Robinson, J Schemer, C L Phillips, W B Thomas, C Morgae, J D Jemes, L Hannoond, G delver, P Shuver, Wm Barner, J Handoorf, A W Davis, Mr Lasshen, Wm 85 o an J O Lapp, J Lung D A Co-der, N S Biech, Mr Profiles, McComer, Mr Berner, Mr Harber, Mr Berner, Mr Harber, Mr Berner, Mr Harber, Mr Berner, Mr Maddox, K N Riggs, Mr Fox, W Hen haw, and 100 in the sterings.

the steerage A serious accident occurred to the splendid clipper ship Typhoon. While beating out of the harbor San Francisco, June 29, in a light wind, she drifted on Mile Rock. The captain was not a ware she had received any injury, and proceeded fifteen miles out to sea, but on trying the pumps, she was found to make water so rapidly, that she was compelled to return. Sixty-five men, with two steampumps, were hard at work all day keeping ber clear. Av 10 P. M. they had reduced the water to 84 feet. She laid on the flat near Rincon Point being stripped, preparatory to hoving her down for repairs.

The convention for the revision of the charter of San Francisco has concluded its labors.

At a meeting of the business men of San Francisco lawyers employed to try the constitutionality of the in labor and enterprise. A member of the Monumental Fire Company,

named James Dougherty, was killed during an alarm of fire that occurred on the 22d ult., at the corner of Kestry, and Clay streets, San Francisco. Miska Hauser, the pianist, had a complimentar benefit in San Francisco on the 18th ult.

Miss Ella Bruce made her debut before a San Francisco audience on the 28th ult. Mademoiselle Dimier, a celebrated actress and

Fracisco from Valparaiso. A personal encounter occurred on the 26th ult, at the Niantic Hotel, San Francisco, between Drs Harris and Sharron in which the former was severely bruised in the face with a club or other heavy

The heat in different parts of the State has been very interse, the thermometer ranging from 100 to 104 degrees.

The news from the interior is of the most encoura ging character. From all parts of the mines we heat the most favorable reports, and the miners are gene rally represented as doing better than at any time previous. A great many water companies have got their ditches in operation, so that many miners are now successfully at work where it has proviously been impossible to do acything.

In the neighborhood of Stockton, the grasshoppers are said to be very numerous destroying everything of a vegetable kind that they can light upon.

The prize fight between O'Neal and Yank was to take place in the vicinity of Columbia, on the 10th of July.

Richard G. Berford, Esq., has been appointed by Governor Bigler a delegate from California to the World's Fair.

Thomas P. Johnson, Esq., has been appointed sheriff of San Francisco, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. J. C. Hays.

The Stockton Journal of the 27th ult. says, that on Monday night the foot hills of the Contra Costamountains were brilliantly lighted up by a fire among the luxariant fields of wild dats that grow so mankly on the opposite bank of the San Joaquin. The fire has been raging for several days, but not said last night did it extend so far upon the him m